

N. T. TRUE,
S. L. BOARDMAN, Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Agricultural Fairs in Maine—1867.

[We publish below a list of those Agricultural Societies which hold exhibitions this fall, with the time and place, so far as we have come to our knowledge.]

HANCOCK, Elizur, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Oct. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

NORWICH CENTRAL, at Skowhegan, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25th and 26th.

WALDO, at Augusta, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th.

WEST PEPPEROT, at Ester, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th.

FRANKLIN, at Farmington, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

YORK, at Newfield and Bingham, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th.

Kennebunk, at Buxton, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 21st and 22d.

PEPPEROT, at Foxcroft, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 21st and 22d.

AUGUSTA, at Houlton, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25th and 26th.

NORWICH, at Unity, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 1st and 2nd.

ANDROSCOGGIN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL, at Lewiston, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 8th and 9th.

PEPPEROT CENTRAL, at Foxcroft, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 21st and 22d.

PEPPEROT, at Foxcroft, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 21st and 22d.

NORTH PEPPEROT, at Lee Village, Wiscasset and Thursday, Oct. 21st and 22d.

TOWN Exhibitions.

TOWN FARMER, Club, of Gardiner, at the Meeting House on the Brunswick road, Wednesday, Oct. 9th.

WENDELL, at the Town House, Tuesday, Oct. 15th.

JAY, at Jay Hill, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 8th and 9th.

Fragment of a Diary.

The following fragment of a diary was found among the papers of the late Dr. Holmes, and we are sure no excuse need be given for inserting it. It was written the year after the MAINE FARMER was established, and while the Dr. was connected with Waterville College and carrying on his farm in Stark. It will have an interest for all our readers:

Memoranda.

1854. Sept. 22. Arrived at Waterville, and commenced boarding with Eq. Shepherd. Put up my horse at Mr. Allen's, who agreed to keep him for one dollar per week, I finding him grain. 23d. Lecture on Affinity. In the evening went to Stark.

24th. Went to Madison Bridge and renewed writings with Mr. Bennett, in regard to mill, which I am to build with him. Eq. Shepherd informs me that in the year 1799 he made a contract with Dr. Warren of Boston, who then owned the townships of Newport, Pittsfield, Albion, and Cornelia, to get twenty settlers on each township. Though brought up in store and totally unacquainted with a woods or a field, he came down from Exeter, N. H., and plunged into the forest. There was no settlement then between Waterville and Binger in that direction, and the highest was what is now called Corinth. He brought his provision to Hallowell, and hasted up the Sabbath-cook, and finally got it up as high as St. Albans. Eighteen young men from New Hampshire came down with him, with a view of settling. They commenced cutting roads, but before the season was out, only four of them had remained behind. The others had fled back, telling doleful tales on their route, of the black flies and the miserable quality of the land, alleging that they would not take it as a gift. Old hunters and settlers on the Kennebec, at Waterville and at Bloomfield, discouraged him, calling him a fool and telling him that he could never raise corn in there. In 1800 he raised five hundred bushels of excellent corn on a burn of twenty acres. This did away the clamor about not being able to raise corn there. He cut the first road through from Bloomfield to Bangor, and much of his corn was purchased upon the spot for \$1.50 per bushel, and converted to Bangor on horses. In 1801, these towns are as flourishing farming towns as any in the State. He accomplished his undertaking in ten years. He states that it was necessary to get about sixty settlers upon a township in order to save twenty upon it the requisite time agreed upon, which was two years. He purchased at that time about seven thousand acres at fifty cents per acre.

25th. Lectured on Affinity, Gravity, Weights and Specific Gravity.

26th. Commenced the subject of Caloric—succeeded very well, but the apparatus very deficient. I hope to see the day when I shall have a good apparatus. Hitherto it has failed to my lot to operate with exceedingly imperfect apparatus—my own funds never allowed me to have one of my own that was any way what it ought to be. At Gardiner I succeeded to a worn out one, and was forced to spend more time in cobbling it up than in preparing experiments and in testing, and here the same fate attends me.

In calculating my arrangements of stock at Starks farm, I find it desirable to have ten of the ox kind from five years old to one. This will give a yoke of fives, a yoke of fours, a yoke of threes, a yoke of two and a yoke of ones. I have at present seven—shall, therefore, want to purchase one two-year-old steer and two yearlings to make out as any breed.

Again, ever since Mr. Percival has been engaged in breeding, he will state that Mr. Percival does not breed show animals. It is true he breeds to sell, but his sales are chiefly made to common farmers, who desire animals for the improvement of their own stock, and it is not his object to breed fancy animals to sell, but thrifty, sound, growing animals, such as, if taken from his own yards and put upon the ordinary keeping that farmers generally give their stock, will not shrink or run down, but keep on growing and doing well. None of his animals, of either sex, young or old, are "baldy," but are, on the contrary, symmetrical, of good breed, and in fair condition. Again, ever since Mr. Percival has been engaged in breeding, he will special attention to the development of the milking qualities of his cows, and his herd of sixteen milked in a high a degree as any dairyman could wish, and all the prominent points of good milkers. He has always bred with particular reference to this point, and has, therefore, been as successful as any breeder in our country.

In regard now to the question at what age heifers should come in, we presume it is as undecided one.

In the article on Mr. Percival's farm and stock, we simply gave his own opinion, but we believe it is substantiated by what many intelligent dairymen as can be found of an opposite belief.

30th. Quite a frost last night, but the sun rises clear and it is warmer. It was the opinion of Davy, Cox and others, that the cause of pyrophrenia taking fire when exposed to moisture, must be owing to minute portions of potassium. If this be the case, the potassium must be in a free or nearly free state. The thought arises, why not potassium be obtained in this way—e. by distilling the mixture and passing the nose of the retort into a receiver or bottle of naphtha, easier than by the common process. It is worth a trial.

Reclaiming Swamps and Intervales.

This is a work which comes in most appropriately at this time, and farmers will find a week or two spent in this way to be productive of more real improvement upon the farm, and add more to its capacity to produce bread and meat—the prime objects of farming—but to its money value, than the same spent in any other manner. A wonderful difference has been made upon very many farms throughout the State, as a personal examination will show, by clearing up those low meadows and swamps, formerly unsightly and unproductive, from which but few farms are free. Still, there is an abundance of work to be done in this direction, and the present season offers many advantages for performing it. The ground is now comparatively free from water, and before the heavy fall rains come on, the low lying lands can be cleared of the bushes, logs and stumps, and if need be drained, better than at any other time of year. The cool, comfortable weather, and the work of harvesting nearly complete, are also a stimulus to the farmer to take hold of this much needed work.

The plant is represented as of easy culture and looks well in the flower garden. It is a strong grower, and much branched like the common mustard plant, though flowers are a bright purple, and are produced from midsummer until frost destroys it in autumn. It will grow on any soil, though a rich one suits it best, and it may be sown in drills, or broadcast if the ground is clean. Autumn is regarded as the best time for sowing it, as it comes into bloom sooner. Although the account says nothing of speculation, yet we make a note of it for the benefit of bee keepers, neither denying nor accepting all its statements.

Actions by the picture books of travelling canvassers. I have twenty-five varieties in bearing.

Gardiner, Sept. 3, 1867.

New Food for Bees.

A correspondent writing from Chicago to the Bee Journal, gives an account of what he calls the American Bee Plant (*Cleome Integrifolia*) which was introduced from the Rocky mountain region in the year 1860, and its value food for bees accidentally discovered some years after its introduction. The writer of the article was surprised to see the flowers covered with bees, while others, in the immediate neighborhood were quite neglected. The next year a much larger quantity of the plant was grown, and it was found that the honey stored in boxes at the time that the plant was in bloom, was of a much finer quality than any other. Every succeeding year of its cultivation confirms this, and it has been found that while this plant was in bloom, nearly all other flowers were discarded; even the buckwheat, which every one knows is a great favorite with the industrious little fellows, is quite deserted. The honey stored from this plant is said to be the finest, both to the eye and palate, of any honey ever made.

The plant is represented as of easy culture and looks well in the flower garden. It is a strong grower, and much branched like the common mustard plant, though flowers are a bright purple, and are produced from midsummer until frost destroys it in autumn. It will grow on any soil, though a rich one suits it best, and it may be sown in drills, or broadcast if the ground is clean. Autumn is regarded as the best time for sowing it, as it comes into bloom sooner. Although the account says nothing of speculation, yet we make a note of it for the benefit of bee keepers, neither denying nor accepting all its statements.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

At the Fair, the White Mountains.

Messes. Farmers—Twenty-four years since, in company with four others, two of whom have now passed away, I visited these mountains and was charmed and astonished at the grandeur and unique character of their scenery. I approached them now I was with the best in the country, and after a change of twenty years more, I have come back to them again, and am still as fond of them as ever. The beauty of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the variety of their flowers, and the richness of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their streams, and the grandeur of their flowers, and the grandeur of their woods, and the grandeur of their forests, and the grandeur of their lakes, and the grandeur of their meadows, and the grandeur of their pastures, and the grandeur of their fields, and the grandeur of their roads, and the grandeur of their mountains, and the grandeur of their

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Maine Farmer

Augusta, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1867.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

\$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if paid half within three months of the date of subscription.

EP These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All payments made by subscribers to the Bank will be credited in accordance with our new banking method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, we show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in a case, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

EP A subscriber desiring to change the post office address of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. V. DANIELS has now engaged in canvassing the county of Penobscot, for the Maine Farmer.

Mr. S. N. TAVER, is now on a visit, to our subscribers in New Brunswick.

Practical Education.

Those who have given any attention to the progress made in educational matters within the past few years, must be aware of the advance that has been made in what is with great propriety called practical education—an education that is not independent of a mere classical or scientific education, but on the contrary, the better for being founded upon it, and the possessor of which is more amply qualified for discharging the practical business of every day life in the various departments of human employment. Until within a few years, all the education of the schools has been merely theoretical, so to speak; and has been forced alike upon all students, however different their tastes, and however opposite the pursuits they have ultimately intended to engage in. Whoever has wished to acquire an education, has been obliged to submit to the course of training, in practice alike at nearly all our colleges and universities, and spent the greater part of four years in the study of branches of little worth to him in after life, because of their limited use or application in the practical affairs of mankind. It would be wrong to say that these years of study are of no benefit; we do not say so. As a means of discipline, and for the purpose of securing the concentration and prompt action of the mind, the usual collegiate course is doubtless invaluable; but it becomes a question of what some extra time may come upon them unawares, and at a time and place when their chance of clearing the same may be very doubtful. Again, even if a person walking upon a track sees a train approaching, it is the most difficult thing in the world for him to calculate the distance it is from him, and the time it will take for the train to make the intervening distance, so that he leave the track the instant he sees the train coming, the chances are that he will receive some injury from it. Suppose a person walking upon a track observes the approach of a train. He thinks he can walk a little distance before it overtakes him, and have a better chance for leaving the track. Unconscious of the speed of the train or its distance from him, it comes very near him before his mind is decided how and where he is to jump. In doing this quickly, as he will be obliged to do, his foot slips, throwing his head upon the track, and a shocking or fatal accident is the result. We have seen persons try to see how near they could let a train approach them before jumping from the track, and almost succeeded at the fatal probability of the fatal result of their foolishness. It is always the part of wisdom and safety to avoid walking at any time, or in any place, upon a railroad track. The common road or street is made for that purpose, and the duty of the pedestrian lies in its course. If we are practised we should hear of less accidents of so appalling a nature as have occurred in our midst within the past few weeks.

THE WEATHER. We are unable to inform our readers the exact amount of influence exerted upon the weather, by the united change of the moon from its first quarter to the full, which occurred on Friday last, 13th, and its eclipce at the same time; but the pressure of cold, cloudy weather both before and since, inclines us to the opinion that it had something to do with it; at any rate, for want of a better solution we will attribute it to those causes. On Friday night, and also on Saturday night frost occurred in many places, but was not heavy enough to cause much damage. Fires and overcoats are necessary to comfort, the winds are rough and cold, and the weather seems more like the last of October than the middle of September. We are told that one of the best ex-teams at the first exhibition of the New England Agricultural Society was a graduate from Harvard; and a young man, on being recently questioned as to his future occupation, having already passed his third year at a university, answered that upon graduating it was his intention to enter a machine shop, acquire a practical knowledge of all its affairs, and so become competent to assume a responsible position. It would, doubtless, warrant him a larger salary than is acquired by ninety-nine out of one hundred of our college graduates who enter the so-called "learned professions."

This change which has come about in regard to the proper system of education, has created a demand for special schools, and for the establishment of colleges whose object it is to teach those branches of knowledge which have a more direct relation to the practical affairs of mankind, and to enter which the possession of a sufficient education is necessary to enable him to be master of the particular department in which he may engage. Hence the immense success of our commercial and business colleges, fitting students to enter upon the somewhat intricate paths of commercial pursuits; our normal schools, preparing their pupils for the practical government and thorough instruction of scholars in common schools; our scientific schools, where engineers, and mariners, and miners, and chemists, are taught all that pertains to their particular calling. And who of us has a doubt, that an institution whose object it shall be to teach young men the great art of husbandry in all its relations, fitting them to become better workers, and to accomplish more with less outlay of manual effort than those who are uneducated, can fail in its purpose when once we see the advantages derived from its establishment? Other nations have demonstrated their value and success; shall that nation which is it that its people are more generally educated and intelligent than any nation upon the face of the earth, long remain without instructions calculated to furnish a practical education to the industrial pursuits, and confer undoubted advantages upon the producers of the means of human sustenance?

We rejoice, as we reflect upon the changes in favor of practical education, that have been gradually growing among us, which the more universal diffusion of knowledge has been instrumental in creating, and that a new era of usefulness and success is dawning upon our young men. The professions have been over-crowded by ill-prepared candidates. Thereafter, the various arts and pursuits in practical life, which our growing civilization must always render of the first importance, and which afford ample scope for mind as well as muscle, will command and receive the services of our practically educated young men, who, while they are thus called to direct in the numberless branches of human industry requiring skilled labor, will not only gain a compensation far higher than generally fails to the lot of professional men, but at the same time secure to themselves advantages and blessings which always come from mental culture applied to the practical operation of some industrial pursuit, and which the mere man of books knows nothing of.

EP Patients have been granted to parties in this State as follows: To A. G. S. & W. R. Reed of Portland, assignors to selves, Henry L. Hanson and L. Butler of same place, for improved nutmeg grater; N. A. Swett of Westbrook, for improved heating plate; Wm. Atwood of Cape Elizabeth, for improvement in rotary engines; Almon Haskell of Harrison, for improvement in swifts; Justice A. Brown of Bath, for improved railway car seats; Samuel Darling of Bangor, for window ventilators; Wm. Bicknell of South Reading, Mass., for improvement in crank motion; Alexander Appleby of Brownfield, for improved mode of preparing the bark for use; J. S. Grant of Sidney Centre, for improved bed-bottom; J. S. Grant of Sidney Centre, for improvement in horse racks; Parker C. Porter of Augusta, assignor to self and R. M. Mansur of same place, for improvement in carriage jack.

EP A Temperance Convention will be held in this city on Wednesday, Sept. 19th, at two o'clock P. M. The convention will be made up of delegates from the several lodges of Good Templars throughout the County of Kennebec. Each lodge is entitled to one delegate for every ten members and fraction of ten. A Convention will also be held at the same place on Thursday, 20th inst., at which the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Templars of Honor and friends of Temperance generally are requested to meet for the purpose of promoting the cause of Temperance.

Town Shows. The farmers of Wilton and adjoining towns are to have an exhibition at the academy grounds in Wilton, on Wednesday of next week, Sept. 26th. M. C. Walker has been appointed marshal of the day. The West Gardiner Agricultural Society will hold an exhibition at the Town House on Tuesday, Oct. 15th.

THE MAINE ELECTION. The Bangor *Whig* of Monday furnishes returns from nearly two hundred towns and plantations, embracing over nine-tenths of the vote of the State. In these towns Gov. Chamberlain has 53,711 votes, Mr. Pillsbury 42,163; majority 11,548. Last year the same towns gave for Chamberlain 53,708, for Pillsbury 38,569; majority 25,139. The towns not heard from last year gave for Chamberlain 5,299, for Pillsbury 3,276. According to this statement Gov. Chamberlain's majority in the entire State cannot be less than 13,000.

The following is a recapitulation of the vote thus far reported as given by counties:—

1866.		1867.
Champlain.	1,192	1,192
Arroostook.	4,855	1,014
Cumberland.	1,690	774
Franklin.	2,823	1,168
Hancock.	3,822	1,943
Kennebec.	6,150	2,541
Lincoln.	2,219	2,217
Oxford.	4,421	2,814
Penobscot.	8,828	4,099
Piscataquis.	1,744	841
Pogeno.	2,210	1,841
Sebec.	4,201	2,477
Waldo.	4,069	2,970
Washington.	3,300	2,841
York.	5,96	4,979
	65,708	38,669
	53,711	42,163

The *Whig* also gives returns for the Legislature, embracing twenty-five Republicans and three Democrats (no choice of three in York County) and ninety-three Republicans and forty Democrats in the House—showing a democratic gain of three in the Senate and nineteen in the House. Eighteen representative districts not heard from.

EP Accidents from walking upon railroad tracks have been so numerous of late, that a few words of caution to those who practice it may, perhaps, be needed more generally than at any other time.

In the first place a railroad was never intended to become a turnpike, and as the latter generally lead to every place any traveler desires to go, he should on no account take the former unless he do so in the only proper and legitimate manner. Pedestrians should never walk upon a railroad track, unless they are perfectly familiar with the road, and completely acquainted with the running of the train upon it. If they are so, they may with considerable safety go to the point of place upon it, but even then, there is a probability that some extra train may come upon them unawares, and to a time and place when their chance of clearing the same may be very doubtful. Again, even if a person walking upon a track sees a train approaching, it is the most difficult thing in the world for him to calculate the distance it is from him, and the time it will take for the train to make the intervening distance, so that he leave the track the instant he sees the train coming, the chances are that he will receive some injury from it. Suppose a person walking upon a track observes the approach of a train. He thinks he can walk a little distance before it overtakes him, and have a better chance for leaving the track. Unconscious of the speed of the train or its distance from him, it comes very near him before his mind is decided how and where he is to jump. In doing this quickly, as he will be obliged to do, his foot slips, throwing his head upon the track, and a shocking or fatal accident is the result.

The importance of these arrests and the breaking up of this gang of burglars that have infested this city and vicinity for months, cannot be over-estimated, neither can too much credit be awarded to Mr. Heath and his force of men, who, in their work, have captured and succeeded in making the arrests. The arrest of these persons was known to the reporters at the time they took place, but the fact was suppressed at the request of the Marshal, in order that the property might be recovered. His foresight in this respect has proved of great advantage.

ROTOS DEMONSTRATION IN CANADA. The new Dominion of Canada is not entirely exempt from elements and occasions of disturbance. During the recent election, riots, attended in some instances with loss of life occurred in several districts. In Montreal on Friday, the disturbances assumed an alarming magnitude. The newspaper organs of each candidate called for the immediate arrest of the offenders, and the police were called in to disperse the crowd. The police, however, were not able to do so in the only proper and legitimate manner. Pedestrians should never walk upon a railroad track, unless they are perfectly familiar with the road, and completely acquainted with the running of the train upon it. If they are so, they may with considerable safety go to the point of place upon it, but even then, there is a probability that some extra train may come upon them unawares, and to a time and place when their chance of clearing the same may be very doubtful. Again, even if a person walking upon a track sees a train approaching, it is the most difficult thing in the world for him to calculate the distance it is from him, and the time it will take for the train to make the intervening distance, so that he leave the track the instant he sees the train coming, the chances are that he will receive some injury from it. Suppose a person walking upon a track observes the approach of a train. He thinks he can walk a little distance before it overtakes him, and have a better chance for leaving the track. Unconscious of the speed of the train or its distance from him, it comes very near him before his mind is decided how and where he is to jump. In doing this quickly, as he will be obliged to do, his foot slips, throwing his head upon the track, and a shocking or fatal accident is the result.

THE DIAMOND DICKENS. The seventh volume of this beautiful edition of Dickens' works embraces "The Old Curiosity Shop," and several of the most popular shorter stories by the same author. The portraits of Little Nell, Mrs. Jarley, Dick Swiveller, Quilp, Simple Simon Brax, the Marchioness, &c., so admirably rendered by the artist, will recall to mind some of the most affecting as well as amusing passages in the story, which found such wide favor on its first appearance in this country many years ago, and will now be enjoyed by a largely increased number of readers.

The remaining six or seven volumes to complete the series will be rapidly issued, and will constitute the handsomest and cheapest edition of Dickens' works ever published. The illustrated edition is only \$1.50 per volume; plain, \$1.25. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

EP The interest which has been manifested in our local history within the past few years, has brought to notice a little volume issued some ten years ago, giving an account of the early settlement of Machias, Jonesborough, and neighboring towns, with a memoir of Mrs. Hannah Weston, who was one of the most remarkable women of the Revolution. It is for sale by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, publishers of the *Machias Union*, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents. It is worth in itself.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty-five cents per number.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE. Magazine readers will be glad to learn that this work, which was such a success some ten years ago, and was discontinued only because the publisher, who also acted as editor, could not attend to it in connection with his other business, is to be revived. The first number will appear with the new year, and we are sure will meet with the same success as the former. It will be edited by Dr. D. & P. Parlin, and will be sent by mail for thirty

